

Limnanthemum nymphacoides (L.) Hoffm. & Link. Rare. This pretty and interesting plant grows in a small pond near Moselem. How it happened to be introduced there the writer has in vain tried to ascertain.

Castilleja coccinea (L.) Spreng. This showy parasite decorates some meadows southeast of Fleetwood.

Thalesia uniflora (L.) Britton. Frequent. Specimens of this yellowish root-parasite have been found in a number of places in the county.

Triosteum angustifolium L. Rare. This plant is much scarcer in this locality than its sister species, *T. perfoliatum*. Specimens were found near Moselem.

FUNGI

Sparassis Herbstii Peck. This handsome fungus was named by Prof. C. H. Peck after the late Dr. William Herbst, of Trexler-town, Pa. Specimens have been found in open woods near Pricetown, Pa.

Hydnum Caput-ursi Fr. The only specimen ever seen by the writer was found on an oak stump near Moselem.

Hydnum coralloides Scop. A beautiful specimen of this fungus was found at Moselem, by Mr. S. S. Gruber and presented to the writer. It grew from a dead hickory stump about four feet from the ground.

Cordyceps herculca Schw. Specimens of this interesting parasitic fungus were found in rich woods at Moselem and identified by Prof. C. H. Peck.

Polyporus frondosus Fr. A fine specimen of this fungus was found near Fleetwood. It was in the form of a spherical cluster about one foot in diameter.

FLEETWOOD, PA.

A NEW MAPLE FROM SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

BY LE ROY ABRAMS

A few years ago Dr. E. L. Greene (Pittonia, 5: 1-3) described four new species of *Acer* as segregates of *Acer glabrum* Torr. Three of these species we have been able to examine, and from

the specimens at hand we are convinced that the characters hold well geographically, although more complete material may prove that they intergrade. In addition to these apparently good species there is another maple of this group growing in the moun-



FIGURE 1. Photograph of a branch of *Acer bernardinum* Abrams, about three-eighths of its natural dimensions.

tains of southern California which cannot be placed with any of the described species. Specimens of this geographically isolated maple have been known to us for several years, but we have hesitated to describe the species, hoping that we might be able to study the plants in the field. The prospects, however, of a field acquaintance being still uncertain we shall describe the species from the available material, which was collected by Mr. S. B. Parish (5128) in Snow Cañon, 6,500 feet altitude, San Bernardino Mountains, June 20, 1901.

Acer bernardinum sp. nov.

A low bushy shrub, 15–20 dm. high; branches slender, with smooth whitish-gray bark. Leaves 15–25 mm. broad and about the same length, cordate at base, 3-lobed to near the middle; central lobe as broad as long, with 2 shallow tooth-like lobes, these with 2–3 short teeth; petioles slender, 10–12 mm. long. Fruiting pedicels 1–3, 9–12 mm. long; samaras strongly divergent.

Nearest related to *Acer Torreya* Greene, but distinguished by its much smaller and less incised leaves, shorter petioles, and whitish-gray instead of reddish twigs.

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SHORTER NOTES

BOTRYCHIUMS IN SAND. — The bay of Seven Islands is on the north coast of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, about three hundred and twenty-five miles below Quebec, or nearly half way from that city to the straits of Belle Isle. The western shore of the bay and the islands which fringe its mouth are composed of felspathic rock, but the eastern shore is a continuous stretch of sand. This sand region follows down the bay to the mouth, about four miles, and then keeping the configuration of the coast bends to the east and extends at least as far as Moisie, the next settlement, eighteen miles away. Inland, the soil, if it can be so termed, consists of sand dune after sand dune of no great height, the whole thus forming a belt of sand nearly twenty miles long and at first at least four miles wide, with no trace of rock in the parts about to be discussed, and probably with none anywhere.

At the eastern entrance to the bay I was surprised to find last